

will be engraved on State bonds. This will enable the Treasurer to issue the bonds in a very short time after the blanks are received, while such is the perfection to which the art of the engraver has been brought, that the coupons can be so prepared that they cannot be counterfeited.

We learn, from carefully prepared articles for English and American medical journals, that a rigidly enforced quarantine will stop the spread of cholera, as has been shown in Europe, not only

endeavoring to incite insurrection, conspiracy, or
sedition or rebellion, against the government of the
United States.

he was injured, he was attending to the shipment of the articles of freight; and, by some means or other, he is caught between the platform of the ware-house and the cars, and very badly crushed. We regret to learn that the injury sustained, is internal. It is thought by some, that he will soon recover, although the injuries he has received are very serious.

district attorney of the district to attend at such place within the district, and at such time as he may design, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of the persons charged with a violation of this act; and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer, when any such requisition shall have been received by him, to attend at the

city organization. Get the beam out of your eye.

Signer Blitz is to perform in Newbern next week.

week.

week.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 29, 1866.

The Standard, having spent its impotent rage against the ladies of Raleigh, and stultified itself for "party purposes" in reference to that Secret Organization, which the fevered imagination of certain patriotic citizens of the South has conjured into existence, turns its powerless gibes against our goodly city in this manner:

The town of Wilmington, in this State, has recently passed by popular election from the hands of loyal Union men into the hands of original secessionists and latter-day war men. The same is true as to the County Court of New Hanover, under the appointment of Magistrates made by the Legislature. It is considered disreputable in Wilmington to be an outspoken unconditional Union man. General Robert Ransom, lately of the Confederate service, has been chosen Marshal of the town, with a salary of \$2,000. Gen. R. is, we presume, still unparaded.

The city of Wilmington has recently made a most excellent selection of municipal officers, and the Legislature, upon the recommendation of our worthy members, has given us a list of reliable and intelligent gentlemen as Justices of the Peace. The election in the one instance, and the appointment in the other, was not controlled or influenced by former party affiliations, and until they prove themselves unworthy the trusts reposed in them, their selection will not be a matter of regret by this community, notwithstanding the attack of the Standard.

We hope never to see the day, when the fact that having been "lately of the Confederate service," will be used against our citizens in their honest efforts to gain a livelihood for themselves and their families.

General Ransom was a gallant, useful and contented officer of the United States army, and remained there until appealed to by his State, in Convention assembled, to come to her assistance, and accepted a position created by Mr. Holden and his associates in that Convention. And now having staked his all and lost, he is thought unemitted, by this guttle and imbecile judge, on this very account, to discharge the duties as chief executive officer of our City, with the modest salary of \$2,000.

General Ransom is a gentleman of intelligence, experience and firmness, and a better selection in our humble judgment, could hardly have been made, and the imputations attempt to prejudice the North against North Carolina by the use of his name, will only reflect upon its author.

But fearful that these slanders will not attain the desired object, it breathes from its poisonous breath an insinuation against the young people of our city, as follows:

"We observe, by the way, that there is soon to be another 'tournament' in Wilmington. What is the meaning of these tournaments? Will some friend oblige us with an accurate account of the proposed tournament at Wilmington? We want to know all about it. The communication will be considered strictly confidential."

We are ignorant of what honest ends are to be accomplished by such innuendoes; certainly it could not gratify the malicious desires of the worst hater of the South, to have what few sources of pleasure now left to our people interdicted by military authority. Possibly this paper, pushed to the wall, in regard to "that secret organization," has at last discovered the key to the mystery, and our young and chivalrous knights are not contending for "fair ladies' smiles, but are preparing for the grand tourney under the auspices of the secret organization.

Our people will not be disturbed by such flimsy defamations, and other communities will probably be honored by his frequent denunciations. "He keeps them like an ape doth nuts, in the corner of his jaw; first mumbled, to be last swallowed."

In Memoriam.

With the consent of the vestry, Rev. Mr. Gibson, contemplating a noble monument to the memory of a noble man, of his zeal and of the Christian charity of our people, a monument of the honored dead of this city, during the present war, surrendered their lives for what they thought the cause of liberty. It is proposed to erect a monument to the memory of these noble men, and to consecrate the site by some appropriate symbolizing to their memory, and if we do not, the design shall be followed out with judgment and fullness, and without offensive trenching on forbidden ground, this monument will rank with the most celebrated of those offerings whereby man essay to perpetuate on earth for their loved who are gone, the immortality of memory. *Prof. J. B. Jones.*

We are glad to witness throughout the South a growing disposition to honor her noble dead, who lost their lives in the late war. In many communities, societies are being formed and funds raised, to remove the bodies of their fellow-citizens, from their resting places, upon the "field of their glory," for interment at home.

One by one, Wilmington is gathering together the remains of her heroes, but many yet lie buried in distant States. We trust soon that all those graves can be identified may be interred in our beautiful cemetery. When this is done, we know that our citizens, mindful of the devoted fidelity, undaunted courage, chivalric honor and noble end of her sons, contemplate erecting a mausoleum suitable to their memories, and commendable to our liberty, around which their surviving and battle-scarred comrades may gather, and while meditating upon the virtues of the dead, are reminded of the gratitude of the living.

The Loan Bill.

The financial bill reported by the committee of Ways and Means, has been defeated by a close vote in the House, forty-nine members being absent at the time the vote was taken. Gen. Garfield has filed notice that he will move to reconsider the vote, and the friends of the measure think that it will pass.

The objectionable feature, which we gather from the course of the debate, seems to be the clause vesting in the Secretary of the Treasury power to contract the currency at his discretion. We have implicit confidence in the financial ability of Mr. McCulloch, and believe that this matter could be safely trusted to him, and as a large number of N. York brokers are in Washington City lobbying to defeat the bill, we must think that its provisions will be beneficial to the Government.

We trust if the proposed plan be not acceptable, that the Committee and Secretary will prepare some plan, which will lead us, without needless distress, to an early and permanent restoration of specie payments.

Reduction of Federal Taxes.

The receipts from Internal Revenue having gone so far beyond the calculations of the framers of the measure, are considered more than necessary for the requirements of the Government, and the Finance Committee of Congress are considering the question of a reduction of the rate of taxation, and selecting out such articles as can be best relieved entirely. It is estimated that \$75,000,000 per annum can safely be taken off. An impoverished people, attempting to rise from the general prostration and destruction of their property, under the heavy burdens of State, County and municipal taxation, will hail with pleasure any steps leading to the reduction of the very onerous taxes now imposed by the General Government.

The Next Cotton Crop.

The steady and continued decline in Cotton has caused the subject of the present prices of this article, and the prospect for the ensuing crop, to become matters of much interest to those who have already purchased and now hold Cotton, and those who are engaged in its cultivation.

A correspondent of the Atlanta Intelligencer submits some very sensible remarks upon this subject, from which we compile a few facts.

It was estimated by a committee appointed by the Confederate Congress, that the number of bales of Cotton east of the Mississippi, at the date of the report, was 875,000 bales. This committee had every facility to enable them to form a correct opinion, and was composed of intelligent gentlemen.

The report was made previous to Sherman's advance through Georgia and the Carolinas, when all crops, that escaped destruction by Confederate forces, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Federal troops, were given to the flames by the order of that officer and his subordinates, by means of regular details for the purpose, and by camp followers and struggling incendiaries hovering on the flanks of his army. As the theatre of war shifted Northward, the Cotton States were left to the mercy of the Federal forces, and organized and unorganized cavalry raiders permeated every nook and corner of the country, many of which being composed of men emboldened by, and whose vindictiveness was increased with, the waning fortunes of the Confederacy, delighted in the destruction of property.

It would be a moderate estimate to state the number of bales destroyed by Sherman's army and their cavalry raids at 150,000, leaving on hand 725,000 bales at the time of the surrender of the Confederate forces. Of this 200,000 bales will cover the number now in the South, that will be thrown upon the market under any circumstances, nearly the entire amount on hand being the warehouses of our principal cities.

What are the prospects for a good cotton crop the present year? Previous to the war, 4,000,000 bales were considered a good yield, and this number would be a fair basis upon which to make an estimate.

First. By a recent report made by Gen. Howard, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, it is estimated that 1,100,000 able bodied negroes died during and since the war.

Second. Nine out of every ten negroes, heretofore engaged in the cultivation of cotton, will not work in the cotton fields this year. Thousands of them are "enforcing their freedom" by living in idleness and crime in cities and villages throughout the South.

Third. The South lost 800,000 able-bodied white men by disease and the casualties of war.

Fourth. Thousands of miles of fencing have been destroyed, and much is yet not replaced—guns and presses have been burned; horses, mules and oxen have been stolen, impressed, conscripted, and claimed by "horse-details," sent out by military authority, so that many find it difficult to cultivate enough soil to supply the demand for bread.

It will be admitted that nine out of every ten bales, made prior to the war, was produced by slave labor, which would leave 400,000 as the product of white labor, taking 4,000,000 bales as the basis.

If the first and second propositions be true, then we have 100,000 bales as the maximum number that can be grown under any combination of circumstances by negro labor. This would give us 800,000 bales as the total product of white and black labor, which must be further reduced by the number of bales which would have been made by the 800,000 able-bodied white men who died during the war. It would be a low estimate to fix this at 75,000, which would leave 725,000 as a remainder.

Many who are acquainted with the negro—his natural disposition to idleness, his repugnance to hoeing cotton, and the uncertainty of this class of labor under the present system, would regard it safe to reduce this estimate still more, as the result of any given number of them will not reach within a "respectable approximation," to what it would have been under the old regime.

If these figures approximate in any degree to the result, it may be well asked, what causes the present decline in Cotton? One fact only accounts for it. The people of the North,—yes, of the world, cannot appreciate the exhausted and impoverished condition of the South after her long, heroic and disastrous struggle, nor estimate properly the worthlessness of negro labor under present circumstances, nor yet the political uncertainty and danger which beset us.

We should advise those who are fortunate to own Cotton, not to become alarmed and hurry what they have upon the market at this time.—We need all the money in the country we can get, and we cannot afford to let slip the only thing in our possession that can command it. There is bound to be a "ground swell" in the old "King's" dominion, between this and October.

MUTILATED CURRENCY.—There are but few of our citizens who have not suffered from the exceeding annoyance of passing off mutilated greenbacks, and the fact that steps have been taken to remedy the evil will be hailed with delight by every one who has any use for the "filthy lucre." As soon as the necessary forms shall have been prepared, the redemption division of the currency bureau will commence operations. The establishment of this office will result in great benefit to the national banks, in the prompt exchange of new for mutilated notes, and indirectly benefit the public, in keeping in circulation perfect notes, thus lessening the danger of counterfeit or being able to deceive, as it is well known that their main hope to circulate bogus notes depends very much upon the genuine circulating medium being partially worn out.

The currency bureau has received the first instalment of the new one and two dollar greenback notes that are to be circulated to replace an equal amount mutilated and destroyed.

A Sugar Coated Pill for the South.

Surely it cannot be seriously expected that the people of the South will bite at the alluring bait with which Senator Stewart of Nevada, gilds his hook. Of all the patent medicines and nostrums, with which the political quacks at Washington have attempted to restore the shattered Constitution of the United States, this is the most treacherous preparation. With a sugar-coated surface, the Southern palate is expected to be tickled with a pill filled with ingredients poisonous to its political and moral health.

We have more confidence and respect for the honest fanatic, who claims for the negro the right of citizenship because it is his due, than for the pretended friend who would attempt to bribe the South into a surrender of its birth right for a mass of potage; for should the sweetened dose be accepted, the South

would find no relief from the danger which besets her.

We were told that the repeal of the secession ordinance and the abolition of slavery were requisite to our return to the Union, and they were submitted to, in manner and form to give satisfaction. The repudiation of the war debt was then the sine qua non of admission. We gave that pledge, with such avidity, that negro suffrage was next announced as the magic *opera assume* to the closed doors of the Union.

The honest fanatic has presented the question openly and directly, but a doubtful friend, with a garrulous and meddling father-in-law at his elbow, has made a net to entrap the fanaticism of the North and the fears of the South—a very well-oiled-rip to lead our people into unknown dangers.

The negro is not fit for citizenship, and the South will not be dragged into its admission by insidious appeals to her helplessness, and will never purchase her amnesty at the expense of her honor. The white man may be degraded to the level of the negro, but the South will be no party to the transaction.—Negro suffrage may be forced upon us, but an earnest, if unavailing protest, will at least save a reputation endeared and made sacred by four years of bloodiest.

But what would be said of a Government which has put down the greatest civil revolution known to history, placing in market, as a subject of barter, its high and benign prerogative of pardon—its amnesty hawked about by Congressional pedlars, with a dippy creditable to a traveling mountebank.

A Bridge Across the Cape Fear.

A covenant of the authorities of the three Railroads, connecting at this place, was held yesterday, in reference to building a bridge across the river at some point near this city. The conclusion arrived at was decidedly favorable to the enterprise.

A survey was ordered, to fix upon the point of location and the cost of the undertaking.

We earnestly trust, for many reasons, that the object of this convention may be consummated at an early day. The advantages to be derived to our city are obvious, and the time saved in transporting passengers across the Cape Fear will be of the greatest importance to our railroads, in view of the very great competition for through travel North and South, which is being now inaugurated by the various rival lines.

Our Railroad officials are active and energetic, and fully alive to the interests of their roads, and we feel assured that the action finally determined upon, will be such as will result in the ultimate good of their companies.

While our Railroads are being improved, and our merchants are affording us lines of first class steamers to Northern cities, and the material prosperity of our young city is beating with the full pulse of health and activity, there is a lethargy of feeling and action in reference to one of the greatest wants of Wilmington, and from which she has long suffered.

The purpose to erect a first class building for a hotel, has often been conceived, and its consummation not unfrequently defeated by comparatively trivial causes. The want is now more severely felt than ever, and there is not a citizen, or property owner of the place, but what is immediately and directly interested in the enterprise, be his occupation ever so humble—it is a want that clogs our industry and chokes the channels of trade.

The Progress of the Cholera.

The United States Consul at La Rochelle, France, in his dispatches to the Department of State, dated February 20th, recommends that a rigid quarantine be enforced against all vessels from the ports of Caen, Brest, La Rochelle and Bordeaux.

He says the cholera appears to be moving along the Western coast of France, and is now at the Sables d'Olonne. From the present appearances he thinks it will pass along the coast through La Rochelle and Bordeaux into Spain.

The Consul at Canes, of Greece, having had considerable experience in connection with the cholera, gives to the Government several suggestions for the improvement of quarantine. He recommends that vessels take on board at the port of departure, health officers, sworn by and responsible to our authorities, and chosen with the approval of our Consul at such port of departure, upon whose report that no symptom of cholera had manifested itself on board during the voyage, the vessel might be admitted to *pratique*. The time occupied in the voyage to be counted as part of the quarantine.

United States Direct Land Tax.

The Revenue Commissioners of the U. S. land tax of 27 cents on the hundred dollars of all real estate, according to the assessment of 1860, obtained the names of property owners, and made out their tax bills from the books of the State Commissioners of the Revenue for the year 1860, and although lands may have been sold a dozen times since, the collectors still look to those who owned the property in 1860 for payment.

Persons who have sold parts of tracts or lots of land, the whole of which they owned in 1860, will now be held responsible for the whole of the United States direct land tax. It is seen that this direct tax is likely to give trouble and inconvenience in more ways than one; but it must be accepted and made the best of as one of the results of the war.

How is it that the Federal tax on real estate is 27 cents on the hundred dollars in Virginia, while it is 80 cents on the hundred dollars in North Carolina? We would like to have the matter explained.

Terrible Tragedy at Sea.

The Paris correspondent of the London Star gives the following account of a terrible tragedy at sea:

"Last October a bark sailed from Mazatlan for San Francisco, a French brig, happening to come up with the bark, remarked that she suddenly changed her course, and made for the Mexican coast. The captain of the bark signalled to the bark, whereupon all sails were set and the bark was run on shore. The captain suspected foul play, made for the coast. On landing he found that the crew of the bark had fled to the mountainous district. He instantly organized a *batue*, assisted by Indians, and meanwhile boarded the stranded vessel. The deck was cluttered with blood, and here and there were scattered portions of human brains. The crew, on being captured, revealed the following tale:

"Eight men, five women and four children took their passage on board the bark early in October. It became known on board that they possessed a considerable amount of gold and bank orders. Accordingly in a crew, consisting of three banditti, a Greek and French adventurer, entered the passengers' cabins in the dead of night, and assassinated the eight men without difficulty.—The women remain. The crew must have a little amusement after their night's work. They wait for daylight. The women are placed on deck with their backs to the poop. The crew then fired at them as living targets. One woman implores mercy—she is near her confinement. 'All the more fun!' cries the Greek. With his dagger he cuts her in two, and whirling the child into the sea, announces his intention of taking out a pair of shoes for his new discovery. The two other women are merely shot down. A little girl of six lay concealed behind a water cask. The Greek grasping the child by the arm, whirled her round his head and shies her into the sea. Three of these wretched beings have been arrested."

(From the Raleigh Sentinel.)

Internal Improvements—Bonds issued during the war.

We alluded, on yesterday, to the decision of the Attorney General relative to the funding of the past due coupons of bonds issued during the war, under acts prior to May 20th, 1861. To-day we are enabled to present the correspondence upon the subject:

(CORRESPONDENCE.)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, March 16, 1866.

Hon. SION H. ROGERS, Attorney General: Sir.—The General Assembly, by an act ratified March 19th, directed the Public Treasurer to prepare and sell bonds for the purpose of paying due bonds and coupons on bonds "issued under acts passed prior to May 20th, 1861."

Classes of bonds authorized by acts passed prior to May 20th, 1861, were issued since that date, in 1861 and 1862, as follows:

1. Bonds for the benefit of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Co., \$250,000, authorized by act of 1858, chap. 108, and 1860, chap. 142, dated April 1st, 1861, but actually issued July 1st, 1861, and Dec. 5th, 1861, payable in New York.

By an ordinance of the Convention, ratified June 28th, 1861, the Public Treasurer was directed to sign and issue these bonds for work already done.

2. Bonds in aid of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, authorized by an act of 1860, chap. 142, \$500,000, issued July 1st, 1862, principal and interest payable in Raleigh. I find no act or ordinance passed since May 20, 1861, in regard to this issue, until Dec. 1865, when the bonds remaining in the hands of the said Company on the 1st day of December, 1865, were ordered to be renewed, and to be made payable in "money of the United States," instead of "money of the Confederate States."

3. \$250,000 bonds for the benefit of the Western N. C. Railroad, authorized by an act of 1854, chap. 228. By resolution of the General Assembly, ratified Sept. 12th, 1861, the Governor was directed to instruct the Treasurer to issue said bonds.

4. \$200,000 for the benefit of the Western Railroad Company, authorized by an act of 1860, chap. 139. The General Assembly by resolution, dated Aug. 24th, 1861, directed the Treasurer to issue said bonds.

There is another class of Internal Improvement bonds issued under the ordinance of the Convention ratified Jan. 30th, 1862, for the benefit of the Chatham Railroad Company.

Of the above bonds, classes 2, 3 and 4, are payable in Raleigh, in money of the Confederate States of America. The coupons are not distinguishable from coupons of bonds issued under other acts passed during the war. They are payable in Raleigh in "dollars" without any qualification of that term.

Doubts have arisen in regard to my duties in carrying out the provisions of the act of March 19th, 1866, commonly called the funding act.

1st. Is either, or are all, of the above classes included in the foregoing description of bonds issued under acts passed before May 20th, 1861? In deciding this question I ask your attention to the preamble, which recites facts appearing in the report of Hon. Jonathan Worth, late Treasurer, in which report the said classes are enumerated as standing on the same footing as anti-war bonds.—The act of March 9th, 1866, passed the House of Commons in December, 1865.

2. Assuming that the above classes are included in the act of the Public Treasurer in carrying out the provisions of the act of March 19th, 1866, commonly called the funding act, what is the duty of the Public Treasurer as to the identity of the coupons? As said before, the coupons of internal improvement bonds were severed from the bonds cannot be distinguished from coupons of other bonds issued during the war.

3. By an ordinance of the Convention, entitled "An Ordinance declaring what laws and ordinances are in force, and for other purposes," all executive contracts, solvable in money, whether under seal or not, made after the depreciation of said currency before the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and yet unfulfilled, (except the bonds and penal bonds payable to the State) shall be deemed to have been made with the understanding that they were solvable in money of the value of the said currency."

By an act of the General Assembly ratified March 12th, 1866, a scale of depreciation is established.

If I decide it is my duty to issue bonds for the coupons of the above classes, are they to be sealed, and if so, must the sealing be according to the value at the time the bond was issued or when the coupon was payable?

I will thank you for an early answer to the foregoing questions, as it is important that I should be informed as to my duty immediately.

Very respectfully,

KEMP P. BATTLE,

Public Treasurer.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 16th, 1866.

KEMP P. BATTLE, Esq., Public Treasurer: Sir.—Your letter of this date, submitting to my consideration questions arising out of what is called the Funding Act, passed at the late session of the General Assembly, is at hand.

After stating the substance of the various acts and ordinances, and classifying the bonds, you ask: "Is either, or are all, of the above classes included in the foregoing description of bonds issued under the acts passed before 20th of May, 1861?"

I am of opinion that the first, second, third and fourth classes mentioned by you, were issued under acts passed prior to May 20th, 1861. The resolutions of the General Assembly, ratified 12th of Sept. 1861, and August 24th, 1861, and the ordinance of June 28th, 1861, were merely directory to the Treasurer to do that which was his duty to do under the acts of 1854, 1858 and 1860, and cannot in any sense be considered acts under which the bonds were authorized to be issued. I therefore conclude that it is your duty to issue bonds for the coupons past due on these classes.

Further, I am of opinion that the bonds issued in pursuance of an ordinance of the Convention, ratified June 28th, 1861, for the benefit of the Chatham Railroad Company, are not embraced in the description of bonds intended by the act of Assembly ratified March 10th, 1866.

You ask, secondly, "what is the duty of the Public Treasurer in deciding as to the identity of the coupons?" As no rule has been provided by which you are to identify the coupons, and they are similar in all respects to the coupons of bonds issued under acts and ordinances passed after 20th May, 1861, I think it will be safe for you to find only those that are taken from the bonds in your possession.

Thirdly, you call my attention to an ordinance of the Convention declaring what laws and ordinances are in force, and for other purposes and to the act of Assembly ratified March 12th, 1866, establishing a scale of depreciation, and ask my opinion whether the coupons are to be sealed.

Looking at the history of the bill, which I think it proper to be considered in giving a construction to it, I am of the opinion, that the coupons cannot be sealed. The bill ratified March 10th, 1866, was introduced, and passed the House of Commons in December, 1865, and the preamble refers to the report of the late Treasurer, Jonathan Worth, in which he places the four classes as the old sixes. It recites the estimates of the late Treasurer, including the four classes of the bonds and the coupons of the old sixes, and then makes provision for the funding of all, without any direction as to the scaling of any.

I am, with great respect,

SION H. ROGERS,

Attorney General.

There are a few qualifications essential to a good wife, viz: that virtue dwell in her heart, that modesty play on her brow, that sweetness flow from her lips, and industry occupy her hands.

Men are like bugs—the more brass they contain the further you can hear them. Women are like tulips—the more modest and retired they appear the better you like them.

The radicals don't like the President's speech. The speech gives some evidence that the President doesn't like them.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

FIXING A DAY TO ADJOURN CONGRESS—RE-ELECTION AND PRESIDENT-MAKING THE OBJECT—EXCLUSION OF THE SOUTH—PRESIDENT'S POLICY, ETC.

The House has passed a joint resolution for the adjournment of the present session on the 4th of May. It passed by a vote of 80 to 64. It means nothing more than an expression of willingness to adjourn as soon as possible in reference to their political interests. Two hundred members are engaged in a fight for their re-election. The next is the President-making Congress, and every member will be exerted to carry it. The same power that elects the next Congress will elect the next President.

This Congress will not admit Representatives from the eleven Southern States, and this Congress intends to make the next, which will persist in the same policy towards the South. After the election of the next President there will be less objection in the exclusion of the South.

Many members are willing to close the session as soon as the appropriation bills can be passed, leaving the President to administer the Government, as far as the law will permit, according to his own policy. They assume that the President will enter into a general system of political prescription in the recess of Congress, and that if he does, they will make as much capital out of it as he will.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Leading democrats and Republicans, including some pretty radical ones on both sides, are of the opinion that the President will return this bill with his objections. The chances of a veto, however, are not so certain on this bill as they were on the Bureau bill.

WHO CAN IDENTIFY HIM?

The Secretary of War has an individual under lock and key who is suspected of being Quantrell; but suspicion does not make him that individual, and the party in question denies that he is the person. Who can identify him? Telegrams have been dispatched to portions of Missouri for parties who are supposed to know the prisoner, and when they arrive perhaps the present mystery may be cleared up.

A. H. STEPHENS, ESQ.

Does not make any particular haste in obeying the edict of the Reconstruction Committee to appear before them, as I learn from a letter from him that he was quietly at his home on the 12th inst., ten days after the reported summons was said to have been issued. By the way, two or three columns of matter from "Georgia," that appeared in the New York Tribune some time since, in which Davis, Stephens and others were introduced—the "folly" of the former and the "foresight" of the latter, and "why the peace mission failed," forming the prominent points of the letter—Mr. Stephens characterizes as "a fancy sketch throughout; there were some facts in it, but they were so mixed up with errors, that the whole may be set down as the work of imagination."—"The truth of history," adds Mr. Stephens, "is hard to get."

THE PRESIDENT AND THE NEW ORLEANS MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Reports and counter reports have been in circulation within a few days concerning the President's interference in the municipal government of New Orleans. The facts are substantially as follows: Mr. Kennedy, the present or old Mayor of the city, telegraphed to the President on the 16th inst., expressing or implying doubts as to the fitness or eligibility of his successor elect, Mr. Monroe, and enquiring whether or not he should yield the succession. The President replied as follows by telegram:

"I have no information to give in regard to surrendering the Mayorship of New Orleans to the person elected to fill the position. I have no information showing that the election was not regular, or that the individual who has been elected cannot qualify. In the absence of such proof the presumption is that the election has been according to the law, and that the person elected can take the oath of allegiance and loyalty required."

Mr. Monroe seems to have known that efforts were being made to keep him out of office, and also telegraphed the President, yesterday, that he had been regularly elected Mayor of New Orleans, and that he was "loyal to the Union and as enthusiastically in favor of the reconstruction policy of the President as any man living, and can qualify according to law." The President replied to this by repeating the telegram sent to Mr. Kennedy, thus leaving the matter where it properly belongs, to the people of New Orleans and the civil and military laws that govern such cases.

THE RADICALS IN A BAD HIDE.

The radicals are noticeably morose and scowling to-day, and the general inference is that the unexpected success of Senator Stewart two days ago is already bearing more unpalatable fruit than any one of them suspected. His resolutions are understood to embody the views of his father-in-law, H. S. Foote, and Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, and as such no radical, with the slightest regard for consistency, dare oppose. Vote for them they must. Their few new converts, who are such men as Governor Sharkey favor them, the majority of the Southern people may also be induced to do so, as the speediest means of ending their troubles and gaining admission for their delegations. It is also feared by many that negro suffrage in the South would turn the political ashi on the lips of its Northern advocates, and that it would in fact only serve to strengthen the influence of Southern leaders and increase Southern representation. It would also settle forever the "negro question," and deprive them of their principal stock in trade. Nothing but financial questions would be left for party issues, and upon these the old Democratic doctrine would prevail. Should Stewart's resolutions be adopted by the Southern States, the far-seeing members of the Republican party admit to-day that Democracy would inevitably come into power at the next Presidential election. The attempt of the radicals to keep the Southern States from any participation in this, day it will not be surprising if many of them oppose their own teachings by voting against the Stewart resolutions.

BISHOP MCGILL.

Bishop McGill, of Richmond, preached Sunday at St. Matthew's Church, and in the course of his remarks alluded in deprecating terms to the Fenian movement.

THE ARLINGTON ESTATE.

The freed people who formerly belonged to G. W. P. Custis,